IMPEACHMENT

CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.

The court. He was not certain whether the limit of one hour applied to each counsel who spoke, or to all the counsel on one side, and he proposed to have that point decided by the Senate now.

The CHIEF JUSTICE put the question as whether the twentiefh rule should be understood as limiting discussion on interlocatory questions to one hour on each side, and it was decided affirmatively without a division.

cach side, and it was decided ammatively without a division.

Senator Convince then moved that the counsel for the President, having been under misapprehension as to the application of the rule, have permission in this instance to submit say additional remarks they desired to make.

Mr. Evants remarked that the counsel for the President did not understand that they had yet occupied their full hour in debate.

The Chief full hour in debate.

The Chief full hour in debate.

The Chief full hour in debate, that they had.

Mr. Evants and that they did not desire to transcend the rules, but they supposed they had a few moments unoccupied. He had risen, however, with the intertion of claiming on the part of the counsel for the President the right of closing as well as opening, according to ordinary rules of interlocutory discussions.

ing, according to ordinary rules of interlocutory discussions.
Segator Conkling thereupon withdrew his motion.
The Chief Justice directed the Secretary to read
the question to which objection was made, and it
was read as follows:

- question proposed by Mr. Butler—You said yesterday in answer to my question that you had a conversation with General Lorenzo Thomas on the eveningof February 21; state if he said anything as to the
means by which he intended to obtain, or was directed by the President to obtain, possession of the
War Department; state all he said as nearly as you
can.

war Department; state all he said as hearly as you can.

Senator Drake claimed that the yeas and nays must be taken on all questions under the rule.

The Cinier Asstrict decided that it was not necessary to have the yeas and mays taken unless demanded by one-fifth of the members present.

Senator Johnson remarked that the question which he had submitted had probably not been heard by all the members of the Senate, and he asked that it be read again before the vote be taken.

Mr. Boutweill, remarked, on behalf of the Managers, that they had declined to answer the question, because it seemed to them in the nature of an argument.

gument.
The vote was taken on allowing the question put by Mr. Butler to the witness to be asked, and it sulled—yeas 39, nays 11—as follows:—

Siliced—yeas 39, nays 11—as follows:—
Yeas.—Messrs. Anthony, Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Conk ing, Concess, Corbett, Gragin, Drake, Edmunda, Ferry, Feasenden, Fowier, Freilinghuysen, Grimes, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Morgan, Morrill of Me, Morrill of Vt., Morton, Nye, Fatterson of N. H., Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Sherman, Syraaue, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Thton, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Willey, Williams, Wilson—39.

RAYS.—Messrs, Bayard, Euckalew, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Hendricks, Johnson, McCreery, Norton, Patterson of Fenn.

NAVE.—Mesers. Bayard Euckelew, Davis, Dixon, Doolistle, Hendricks, Johnson, McCreery, Norton, Patterson of Tenn., Vickers—II.

EXAMINATION OF BURLEIGH CONTINUED.

The witness, W. H. Burleigh, was recalled and examined by Mr. Butler, as follows:—You said yesterday, in answer to my question, that you had a conversation with General Lorenzo Thomas on the evening of the 21st of February. State if he said anything as to the means by which he intended to obtain, or was directed by the President to obtain, possession of the War Department. State as nearly as you can a I that he said.

Witness—on the evening of the 21st of February I went up to General Thomas; I made an appointment with him at the Mctropolitan Hotel; I invited Mr. Smith to go with me to his house. (Some portions of the witness' testimony at this point were insudible in the reporters' onliery.) I told him I heard he had been appointed that day; I tunk he said that after receiving his appointment form the President he went to the War Office to show his appointment for Mr. Stanton, and also his order to take possession of the office; he said that the Secretary remarked to him—(Here again the witness became inaudible.) I asked him when he was going to assume the duries of his onlier; he remarked that he would take possession to morrow if he said ween the next morning at ten o'clock; I think that in that connection he said that he had issued some orders; I said I would he at that end of the avenue the next day, and he said that he had issued some orders; I said I would he said that he had issued some orders; I said I would he said that he would find him in the Secretary's room, and he said, "Yes, that he would be there punctually at ten o'clock;" said I, "You are going to take possession to morrow if he said "Yes;" said I, "suppose Mr. Stanton objects to it, what would you do'" His answer was that if Stanton objected to it he would he first time.

Q. Did be say anything about your being there at the time.

"Q. Did be say anything about your being there at t

has time.

Q. Did he say anything about your being there at the time? A. He said he would be there about ten

he time? A. He said he would be there about ten poclock.

Q. Was there anything said further in the convertation by him to you or by you to him as to the purpose for which you were to be there? A. He was merely to take possession of the office.

Q. Were you at the office at any time before he assumed the duties of Sectretary and interior and fiter he assumed the duties of Adjutant General?

A. Yes, sir; I was there two or three times.

Q. Did you hear him say anything to the officers or the clerks of the department as to what his intendons were when he came into control of the department?

Mr. EVARTS asked what dates Mr. Butler referred to the time after General Thomas was restored to the office of Adjutant General and before he was appointed Secretary of War ad interim.

Mr. EVARTS—Then your inquiry is as to declarations antecedent to the action of the President?

Mr. EVALES—The object of my inquiry is to show altempts on the part of General Thomas to seduce the officers of the War Department by telling them what he would do for them when he got control of it, precisely as Absalom sat at the gates of Israel and attempted to seduce the people from their allegance to David, the King, by teiling them what he would do when he came to the throne,

Mr. EVARTS—Do you propose to put in your question that thing about Absalom? (Laughter.)

Mr. EUTLER—No, str. That is my illustration.

Mr. BUTLER-No, sir. That is my illustration

Mr. BUTLER—No. sir. That is my illustration.

##. BUTLER—No. sir. That is my illustration.

##. EVARTS—Then I object to the question.

Mr. BUTLER sat down to reduce the question to writing, and while he was doing so the Senate took a recess for ten minutes.

After the Senate reassembled Mr. BUTLER said he would withdraw the question and put another, which he thought would not be objected to.

To the winness—I observe that you did not answer the whole of my question. I asked you whether anything was said by Thomas in that conversation as to orders he had received from the President? A. Daring this conversation General Thomas stated in reply to my question that he would use force if necessary, and stated that he was required by the President to take possession of the War Department, and that he was bound to obey the President as his superior officer.

paring this conversation General Thomas stated in reply to my question that he was required by the President to take possession of the war Department, and that he was bound to obey the President to take possession of the war Department, and that he was bound to obey the President as his superior ofheer.

Q. Did that come in before or after he spoke about force being used? A. It, was in connection with the conversation about force, and in connection with the making the demand.

Q. Shortly before this conversation to which you have testined, and after the 'President restored Major General Thomas to the office of Adjutant General—and you know the fact that he was so resord—were you present at the War Department, and did you hear Thomas make any statements to the officers of officers, or clience of them, belonging to the War Office, as to the fusion of other, belonging to the War Office, as to the fusion of other, belonging to the War Office, as to the fusion of other, belonging to the President, objected the Charles, on behalf scheme of the President, objected the Charles, on behalf with the President, objected the Charles, on behalf with the President, objected the Charles, on behalf with the President, in objected the Charles, on behalf with the President, in or the court of upon any principle of inwany ruling of the court or upon any principle of inwany ruling of the court of upon any principle of inwany ruling of the court of upon any principle of inwany ruling of the court of upon any principle of inwany ruling of the court of upon any principle of inwany ruling of the court of upon any principle of inwany ruling of the court of upon any principle of inwany ruling of the court of upon any principle of inwany ruling of the court of upon any principle of inwany ruling of the court of upon any principle of inwany ruling of the court of upon any principle of inwany ruling of the court of upon any to the state, then the providence of the court of the

has been gained, in the judgment of the honorable court, in conformity with the rules of law and of evidence. That being gained, it is solemnly argued that if, on conspiracy proved, you can introduce declarations made thereafter, you can, by the same rule, introduce declarations made thereto; for that is the only argument presented to the court for the admission of the evidence. declarations made thereafter, you can, by the same rule, introduce declarations made thereto; for that is the only argument presented to the court for the admission of the evidence. So far as the statements of the learned Manager relate to the office, the character and the conduct of General Thomas, it is sufficient for me to say that not one particle of evidence has been given in this case bearing on any of these topics. If General Thomas had been a disgraced officer; if those aspersions and those revilings are just, they are not justified by any evidence before this court. If, as matter of fact, applicable to the situation on which this proof is sought to be introduced, the former employment of General Thomas and his recent restoration to the active duties of Adjutant General are pertinent, let them be proved and then we have at last the basis of fact of General Thomas' previous relations to the War Department and to Mr. Stanton and to the office of Adjutant General. And now, having pointed out to this honorable court that the declarations sought to be given in evidence of General Thomas to affect the Fresident are confessedly of a period antecedent to the date at which any evidence whatever is before this court, bringing the President and General Thomas in connection, I might leave it safely there. But what is there in the nature of the general proof sought to be introduced which should affect the Fresident of the United States with any responsibility for these general and vague statements o an other of what he might or could or would do if thereafter he should come into possession of the War Department?

Mr. Bingham rose and said—Mr. President, I desire to say a word or two in reply to the counsel. I am willing to concede that what may have been said by General Thomas before the transaction is not admissible. That is, however, subject to the exception linat the Senate, being the triers of the facts as well as of the law, may allow declarations of this sort to be proved. Is there any doubt that we are permit

demands.
Senator Howard demanded the question to be put.
Mr. BUTLER rose and said that he was about to
ask the Senate if it would not relax the rule so as to
allow Managers on the part of the House of Representatives, when they have a question which they
deem of consequence to their case, to have the question put to the Senate on motion of the House of
Representatives.

tion put to the Senate on motion of the House of Representatives.

The Secretary read, by direction of the Chief Justice, the question to which objection had been made, and the Chief Justice put the question to the Senate whether that should be allowed to be proposed to the witness. The vote was taken, and it resulted as follows:

Yeas—Messra Anthony, Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Conness, Corbett, Craglin, Brake, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Morgan, Morrill, Craglin, Brake, Strague, Stewart, Summer, Thayer, Tipton, Trumbuil, Wiles, Sprague, Stewart, Summer, Thayer, Tipton, Trumbuil, Wiles, Davis, Diron, Doobtile, Edmunds, Ferry, Fessenden, Powler, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Hendricks, Johnson, McCreery, Morrill of Mc, Norton, Patterson of Tenn, Sherman, Van Winkle, Vickers, Willey and Williams—22.

So'the question was allowed and the examination

So'the question was allowed and the examination was continued.

Mr. BUTLER, however, modified his question as

So the question was allowed and the examination was continued.

Mr. BUTLER, however, modified his question as follows:—

Q. Were you present at the War Department on the occasion referred to? A. I was.

Q. Did you hear Thomas make any statement to the officers and cierks, or either of them, belonging to the War Office, as to the rules and orders of Mr. Stanton, or the office which he (Thomas) would revoke, relax or rescind in favor of the government employés when he got control of the department? If so, state what that conversation was as nearly as you can. A. Soon after General Thomas was restored. I had occasion to go to his office to transact some business, and after transacting the business invited him to take a short walk with me. (Laughter.)

Q. When was that? A. Soon after General Thomas' restoration to the office of Adjutant General.

Q. How long before the time when he was appointed Secretary of War ad interin? A. I should think not more than a week or ten days; I have no means of knowing definitely; he remarked to me—

Mr. Evarrs interrupted the witness, and said that he understood the question allowed by the Senale to relate to statements by General Thomas at the War Office to cierks of the department, but that the wilness was now proceeding to state what had taken place between himself and General Thomas.

The witness, however, was allowed to proceed and testified as follows:—The general remark was made by him that he had made arrangements for all the heads of divisions in the office to step in that morning as he wanted to address them; he stated that the rules that had been adopted for the government of the clerks by his predecessor were of a very arbitrary character, and that he was disposed to relax; I suggested to him that perhaps I had better go out; he said, "Not at a tall, remain;" I sat down and four or five officers brought their clerks into his office and he made an address to each company as they came in, stating to them that he did not propose to hold them strictly to the letter of their Q. You have told us that you have known General Thomas for some time; state whether he had been off dut as Adjutant General of the Army for some time before that. A. Yes, sir.
Q. How long? A. Some two or three years, I expect.

Q. How long? A. Some two or three years, I expect.

Mr. Stanberty, interrupting, said—We object to this mode of examination, especially when it is sought to disgrace an officer.

Mr. Butler—Does the gentleman mean to say that I must do it under oath?

Mr. Stanberty saked Mr. Butler to repeat his remark, but the Chief Justice interfered and said that the controversy did not relate to the matter before the Senate; and the examination of the witness was continued by Mr. Butler as follows:—

Q. Had General Thomas been away from the city and not in the Adjutant General's Office for a considerable period of time? A. Yes, sir; he had been sent South, I believe.

Q. How lately had he returned to the office when he made the speech? A. I am not able to say; it was but a few days.

Q. Since you heard this conversation about breaking down the doors of the War office by force have you seen General Thomas? A. Yes, I have.

Q. Were you called upon by the Managers to give your testimony in this matter? A. I was.

Q. Did you do se? A. I did.

Q. Was it taken down in short hand? A. I do not know how it was taken down.

Q. After you left the room was General Thomas called in? A. I did not see him called, but he told me he had been summoned and expected to be called in.

Q. Did you see him after he had been called. A.

Did you see him after he had been called. A.

Q. Did you see him after he had been called. A. I did.
Q. What did he tell you as to your testimony?
Mr. Evarrs objected to the testimony?
Mr. Burlen said he proposed to show that Mr.
Burlen's testimony had been read to General
Thomas containing everything that was testified to
now, and that General Thomas had said it was all
true, and had also informed Mr. Burleigh it was true.
The Criter Justics directed Mr. Butler to reduce
his question to writing, but Mr. Butler said he would
not press the question, and he withdrew it.
Q. Have you had any conversation with him as to
the conversation about which you testified? A. I
have.

Q. Have you had any conversation with him as to the conversation about which you testified? A. I have.

Q. What has he said about it?
Mr. Stander objected to this question.
Mr. Buttler said he proposed to put in subsequent declarations confirming exactly the declarations that had been allowed to be put in. Waiving the question for the present he proceeded with the examination as follows:—
Q. When did you see General Thomas? A. I saw him here the other day.
Q. Did you have any conversation with him at any time as to what you testified in regard to the conversation about taking possession of the War office by force? A. I did.
Q. At any time when you have seen him since has he restated to you any portion of the remark about breaking down the doors? and if so, what portion?
Q. What did he state to you, if anything, as to the conversation previous in regard to breaking down the doors of the War office? Objected to.
Mr. Buttler reduced his question to writing as follows:—Q. Have you had any conversation since the first time and since his appointment as Secretary of War ad interim with Thomas when he said anything about the course of getting into the War Office, or in any way or manner reasserted his former conversation? and if so what did he say?
Mr. Evante—We object to that question, if the court please. The acts of the President and the acts of General Thomas, in pursuance of any anthority from the President or otherwise, have been given in evidence. That evidence is very limited. What occurred between General Thomas and Mr. Norton at the War Office—the only measure and extent of evidence has been given. New statements after the action was complete, as to what his intention had been before, and what he had said his intention had been before. It is already in proof what his intention had been before, as the what his intention had been before, as the what his intention had been before, the said was the said what he intentions had been before, as to what his intention had been before, and what he had said his intentio

that Cherral Thomas and the President being in contact that cherral Thomas and act of the former were evidence. It had been shown that can be in the matter, the declaration and act of the former were evidence. It had been shown that can be interested on an act of the former were evidence. It had been shown that can be interested on the contact of the property of of the pro

last seven years; that Thomas said he had issued an order to close the War Department on Saturday; did not say where it had been issued; could not say whether it was issued by him as Adjutant General or as Secretary of War.

Question by Mr. BUTLER—State whether in either of those conversations he said that he was Secretary of War? A. Yes, sir. He claimed to be Secretary of War.

of War? A. Yes, sir. He claimed to be Secretary of War.

TESTIMONY OF GEORGE W. KARSENER.

George W. Karsener, sworn. Direct examination by Mr. Butler—Was a citizen of Newcastie county, Delaware; knew General Thomas; had known him a great while, since shortly after leaving West Point; lived in the same county with him; saw him about the 2th of March in Washington, at the President's House, in the East Room, at the President's House, in the East Room, at the President's House, in the East Room, about a quarter after ten o'clock in the evening witness told Thomas that he was a Delawarian and supposed he would recognize him, which he did, but could not remember his name; gave Thomas his name and teld him he knew him minay years ago, as well as his father and brother; he said he was a Delaware boy, and witness said, "He asked me what we were doing in Delaware, and I don't remember the answer I gave; but said I to him, "General, the eyes of Delaware are of you." (Laughter.) I told him that Delaware would require him to stand firm; he said he wonld; he was standing firm (laughter), and wonldn't desappoint his friends; and in a day or two, or three days, or a short time, he would kick that fellow out. (Langhter.)

Q. Anything further said! A. Yes, sir; there was something further said; if I recollect right; I repeated again to him what the expectation of Delaware would be—(laughter)—he said I need not give myself any concern about that; he was going to remain him and kick that fellow out—dangner—he defurt mention any names, but witness thought he referred to the Secretary of War.

Cross-examination by Mr. Stanbery—Was not certain when he had seen Thomas before that occasion; saw him in Newcastle long after he left West Polit; saw him in Newcastle long after he left West Polit; saw him on the street.

Q. Un wince of the street did you see him? A. Weil, there are not many streets in Newcastle. (Laughter.) TESTIMONY OF GEORGE W. EARSENER.

Weil, there are not many streets in Newcastle. (Laughter.)
Q. What part of the street, then? A. In the middle of it. (Laughter.) Wilness could not recollect whether he was waiking or standing.
Q. When did you ever speak to him before that time? A. Name the time?—I can't.
Wilness was further cross-examined in regard to the interview with General Thomas at the President's levee, his eccentric manner and responses creating bursts of laughter on the floor as well as in the galleries. outer of that the floor as well as in the galleries.
Q. I ask you, Mr. Rarsener, if this idea of kicking out did not first come from you? A. No, sir.
Q. Are you sure of that? A. Well, I've taken an oath, I guess. (Laughter.)
Q. I ask you if you are sure of that? A. I am sure of that?

oath, I guess. (Laughter.)

Q. Iask you if you are sure of that? A. I am sure of that.

Q. When he said he would kick him out what did you reply? A. I don't think I did reply to that; it was a pretty severe expression.

A. What did you say to him? A. I don't think I told him it would be all right even. (Laughter.)

A. Well, what did you say to that? A. I said that Delaware would expect it of him.

A. Was that what you mean by the severe remarks and firm and his conduct would be approved.

Q. And that is the severe remark you said you made? A. I did not make any severe remark. (Laughter.)

Q. Did the conversation stop there? A. It was very long; there may have been some few words said after that; before I left him I renewed the expression of the wishes of Delaware. (Laughter.)

Q. Did you feel yourself authorized to speak for Delaware? A. Well, you know, when we get away from home we are very apt to think a good deal of ourselves. (Laughter.)

Q. At that time were you in sympathy with the wishes of Delaware, that he should do something in reference to the War Office.

Mr. BUTLER objected. It was not a proper mode of proving the wishes of Delaware were wholly immercial.

Mr. STANBERY—We agree to that. The question was whether he sympathized with the line of conduct which he spoke of taking. To the witness—Did that suit you? A. I do not know whether it did or not.

Q. Did you in that conversation give him any

Q. Whereabout did you communicate it to him?
A. Going along the street that night.
Q. To whom next? A. I cannot tell the next person to whom I told it; I told several.
Q. That night or the next day? A. The next day.
Q. In Washington? A. Yes.
Q. Do you recollect any person besides Tanner to whom you told it? A. Yes, I recollect that I told it to a gentleman from Delaware. (Laughter.)
Q. What was his name? A. Well, his name was Smith. (Continuous laughter.)
Q. What was the first name of that Mr. Smith?
A. Well, it was not John. (The serio-comic manner of the witness in testifying kept the Senate in a continuous roar of laughter.)
Q. Welt, what was it? A. I think it was William.
Q. Whereabout did you see William Smith? In one of the streets near the Court House? A. No, sir; I do not know where the Court House is. It was on Pennsylvania avenue, not far from the Capitol.
Q. What did you leil William Smith? A. I told William Smith just what I told you.
Q. What part of Delaware is William Smith from?
A. From along the bank of the Brandywine. (Laughter.)
Q. What part of the Brandywine? A. I think he

A. From along the bank of the Brandywine. (Laughter.)

Q. What part of the Brandywine? A. I think he is on the east bank of the Brandywine.

Q. Does he live in town or country? A. Lives in the country, and is a farmer.

The Chief Justice, interrupting the cross-examination, said—The Chief Justice thinks that this examination is altogether too protracted, and serves no useful purpose.

Many senators here expressed a desire to adjourn, but others expressed themselves in favor of finishing the cross-examination, and it was continued.

Q. When were you summoned by any committee in this matter? A. I do not recollect the date.

Q. Did you remain in Washington from the 9th to the 13th? A. Yes, sir; I was trying to get a mail route in Delaward.

Q. Have you remained here ever since? A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know at whose instance you are sum-

sir. Do you know at whose instance you are summoned? A. It cannot tell that either; I was summoned before the Managers of the House of Representatives, and was ordered by the Sergeant-at-Arms to remain.

Kedirect examination by Mr. BUTLER—Q. You have been asked if you were summoned before the Managers. Did you testify before them? A. Yes, I did.

Managers. Did you testify before them? A. 1es, 1 did.
Q. After you testified there, was General Thomas called in? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Was your testimony, as you gave it here, read over before him? A. Yes, sir.
Mr. Butles said he now proposed to ask the question whether General Thomas was asked if that were true, and that he assenged to it?
Mr. Curris objected. He did not think that the statement of one witness could be sustained by a third person confirming.
The CHIEF JUSTICE asked Mr. Butler whether he pressed the question? pressed the question?
Mr. Butler said he did intend to press it for this

Mr. Buttler and he did intend to press it for this reason—that there had been a very severe cross examination of the witness, attempting to discredit him, and he desired to show that the co-conspirator, Thomas, had had the iswitness' testimony read to him and had assented to it, word for word.

Mr. Curtis remarked that it was certainly not competent to prove that the witness had told the same story on different occasions.

Mr. Buttler said he did not propose that.

Mr. Curtis added that it was equally incompetent to offer the declarations of General Thomas, not in reference to any conspiracy, not in reference to any agreement between himself and the President, not in reference to any act done in pursuance of that conspiracy, but simply the declarations of General Thomas had said to this witness to support the credit of this witness.

witness.

Mr. BUTER said—Having made the offer, and it being objected to, and it being clearly competent for General Thomas to contradict it fever brought here, we will waive the question at this time.

The witness was directed to remain in attendance until discharged.

The court then, at ten minutes past five o'clock, adjourned till twelve o'clock to-morrow, and the Senate then went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, April 1, 1868. Reconciliation of General Grant and General

Butler.

A Washington despatch to the Evening Telegram says:—It is understood that the difficulty between General Butler and General Grant has at last been amicably settled. The friends of both parties have been engaged for some time past in a sort of diplo matic correspondence with a view to bringing them together. The chief actor in this business was George Wilkes, who has been here for some weeks, ostensibly as a spectator of the impeachment trial, but really as a negotiator between Grant and Butler.

The latter's resentment against Grant has been very bitter. He could not well forget his pungent criticism on his military services when he alluded to him in his report as being bottled up at Bermuda Hundred. After this had been satisfactorily explained away Butler said Grant had insulted him by sending him an invitation to his reception after having said to the country that he was bottled up. This also was fully explained and Butler has at last consented to

smoke the pipe of peace.

It is the opinion of some of the President's counsel that the trial will not consume much over ten days' time. The subpœnaing of Generals Rousseau and Steedman will not delay the trial, because the prosecution will admit at once all that is proposed to be

The McCardle Case.

The position assumed by Associate Justice Grier, of the United States Supreme Court, when the Mcconsiderable comment. After Judge Black concluded his remarks Judge Grier submitted the following paper, which was read:-

paper, which was read:—

EX-PARTE, WM. H. M'CARDLE:—

This case was fully argued in the beginning of this month. It is a case which involves not only the liberty and rights of the appellant in this case, but of millions of our fellow citizens. The country had a right to expect it would receive the immediate and solemn attention of the court. By the nostponement of this case this court has subjected themselves, whether justity or unjustly, to the imputation that we had evaded the performance of a duty imposed upon us by the constitution, and awaited for legislative interposition to supersede our action and relieve us from our responsibility. I have only to say:—"Pudet had copprobrio licet non patuisse repetit," or, literally translated, "I am ashamed such an opprobrium should be cast upon the court and that it cannot be refuted."

A lively controversy is looked for before the

refuted."

A lively controversy is looked for before the McCardic case is finally disposed of.

The President's Visitors.

But few visitors appeared to request an interview with the President to-day. Secretary Seward was in conference with him for a long time, and one of the President's counsel had a short audience.

The House of Representatives.

The House did nothing whatever to day beyond the reading of the journal and the usual attendance upon the impeachment proceedings. Mr. Wash-burne, as chairman of the Committee of the Whole, conducted them to the Senate chamber, returned with them to the House, reported progress, and then an adjournment took place, It is probable that this will be the usual proceeding during the future days of impeachment, as few of the members feel like work or ordinary routine business during

such exciting times.

General Hancock's Headquarters and Staff. The following orders were issued to-day:-

The following orders were issued to-day:—

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 2.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31, 1868. Brevet Lieutenant Colonel W. G. Mitchell, Captain Thirty-seventh infantry, aide-de-camp, is hereby announced as Acting Assistant Adjutant General at Headquarters Military Division of the Atlantic.

By command of Major General HANCOCK.

W. G. MITCHELL, Brevet Lleutenant Colonel U. S. Army, Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS—NO. 3.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC, WASHINGTON, D. C., April I, 1868. Brevet Major General S. S. Carroll, Lieutenant Colonel Twenty-first infantry, is hereby announced as Acting Assistant Inspector General of the Military Department of the Atlantic.

By command of Major General HANCOCK.

W. G. MITCHELL, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel and Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

General Hancock this morning received a very large number of the officers of the army stationed

large number of the officers of the army stationed in this city at his temporary headquarters on I street, in the building used by General Emory, the commander of the Department of Washington. There was an animated display of fraternal feeling among the many officers assembled together. General McFerran, Chief Quartermaster of the department, s now engaged in selecting a building to be used as the permanent headquarters of General Hancock.

The Radicals and General Hancock's Appoint

ment.

The question still continues to agitate the minds of the radical managers—not of impeachment, but of the radical party—as to what objects the President can have in view in creating a new military divi-sion, and in manifesting so much anxiety to find an officer for its command who does not stand in awe of the all-powerful radical party. Strong efforts have been and are yet being made to penetrate the deep designs of being made to penetrate the deep designs of Mr. Johnson in this movement. As yet, however, nothing of a tangible nature has been elicited on which to base conviction; but all the little acraps of intelligence that may be construed in the light of cir-

cumstantial evidence are carefully conned over and most ingeniously put together in the attempt to fathom the intentions of the President to fathom the intentions of the President. The President, they say, created the new military division after his quarrel with General Grant, and his object in assigning Lieutenant General Sherman to the command and nominating him for the brevet of general is obvious enough. It could be for no other purpose than to so direct the general course of matters that General direct the general course of matters that General Sherman should, within a comparatively brief period, be in command of the army. This end would have been obtained by the President by issuing a military order that, if carried out, would checkmate the "little game" of the radicals. General Grant would have remsed obedience to it, would have been placed in arrest by the President, and General Sherman would have succeeded to the official dignity of General-in-Chief. The same results could have been obtained had his nomination of Brevet Lieutenant General and Brevet General been conferred upon General Thom-as. Now it is thought that the earnestness shown by Generals Sherman and Thomas in declining these profered honors may be taken as acting from motives inimical to the peace of the country; for if these officers had felt satisfied that no contingencies would arise to place them in an atti-tude of hostility to the dominant party in Con-gress, there can be no doubt that they would have willingly accepted the high command tendered them. The assignment of General Hancock to this important post, without the assistance of a brace of brevets, is what has caused so much anxious speculation. That the President has prepared some plan of action upon which he means to act should certain events transpire a great many radicals fully suspect, and the pains that were taken by the President to have Hancock fairly installed at the beginning of the impeachment trial lend something of confirmation to

their suspicions. The friends of the esteemed Minister of the North German Confederation will be gratified to learn that visit to his father's family on official leave, is rapidly recovering from a severe attack of pleurisy. Mr. Von Gerolt, who is connected with the judiciary of his government, expects to leave on his return to Prussia about the 12th or 13th of April. General Hancock's Brother Rejected by the

the nomination of John Hancock, the brother of

Mr. Burlingame will, it is expected, reach Washington in about three weeks. As there are various railroad, telegraph and commercial projects pending in China of mutual interest to that empire and the our new Minister to China, should have an opportunity to be enlightened on these and other subjects by his predecessor. Hence Mr. Browne will defer his departure until after Mr. Burlingame's arrival.

THE TURF.

Trotting on Long Island-Entries for the Fashion Course.

Many of the oldest and most enthusiastic turfmen

in the city assembled last evening at the Spingler House, Union square, to ascertain the entered horses for the purses offered for the prospective brilliant season at the Fashion Course. Long Island, during the spring campaign. Amid the greatest amount of "horse talk," during which many owners of speedy animals present pretended to possess divers "little

"horse talk," during which many owners of speedy animals present pretended to possess divers "little horses" that will accomplish divers "little victories" upon this course, the purses were examined and announced as follows:—

No. 1.—Purse of \$1,000; \$750 to first and \$250 to second horse, Mile heats, three in five, in harness, Budd bobie enters b. g. Stonewall Sackson.

John Lovett enters bit, g. General Butler.

Dan Pfifer enters b. m. Lady Thorn.

J. A. Chambers enters b. m. Atlanta.

Alexander Patterson enters br. s. George Wilkes.

No. 2.—Purse of \$1,000; \$750 to first and \$250 to second horse. Mile heats, three in five, to wagon.

Budd Doble enters b. m. Lucy.

John Lovett enters bl. m. Lady Thorn.

J. A. Chambers enters b. m. Atlanta.

Alexander Patterson enters br. s. George Wilkes.

No. 3.—Purse of \$1,000; \$750 to first and \$250 to second horse. Two mile heats, in harness.

Ben Mace enters b. g. Stonewall Jackson.

John Lovett enters bl. m. General Butler.

J. Dugrey enters b. m. Fearless.

Dan Pfifer enters b. m. Fearless.

Dan Pfifer enters b. m. Atlanta.

No. 4.—Purse of \$750; \$500 to first and \$250 to second horse; for stallions. Mile heats, three in five, in harness. Not filled.

No. 5.—Purse of \$750; \$500 to first and \$250 to second horse; for forses that never beat 2:25 in harness. Mile heats, three in five, in harness.

Budd Doble enters b. g. Stonewall Jackson.

John Lovett enters b. g. Stonewall Jackson.

John Lovett enters b. g. General Butler.

J. Dugrey enters b. m. General Butler.

J. Dugrey enters b. m. General Butler.

Senate.
The Senate, in executive session to-day, rejected Major General Hancock, as Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Louisians.

Expected Arrival of Mr. Burlingame.

second horse; for horses that never beat 2:25 in harness. Mile heats, three in five, in harness. Budd Doble enters b. m. Lucy. Ben Mace enters b. m. Lucy. Ben Mace enters b. m. Lucy. Ben Mace enters b. m. Fearless. John A. Chambers enters b. m. Atlanta. No. 6.—Purse \$150; \$500 to first and \$250 to second horse; open to all trotters. A dash of ter miles, in harness.

F. J. Nodine enters b. g. Wm. Wheelan. John A. Chambers enters ca. g. Hickory Jack. Ben Mace enters b. s. Abdallah Chief. No. 7.—Purse \$500; \$400 to first and \$100 to second horse; open to all trotters. A dash of five miles, in harness.

F. J. Nodine enters b. g. Wm. Wheelan. C. Champlin enters ch. g. Edward Ellis. John A. Chambers enters ch. g. Hickory Jack. No. 8.—Purse \$500; \$400 to first and \$100 to second horse; for all horses that never beat 2:30 in harness. Mile heats, three in five, in harness.

Wm. Borst enters b. g. John J. Bradley. D. L. Pettee enters ch. m. Ella Sherwood. J. Dugrey enters b. g. Fred Pense. Charles Chambers enters b. m. Lady Amber. John A. Chambers enters b. m. Lady Amber. John A. Chambers enters b. m. Atlanta. Owner enters ch. m. Rosamond.

No. 9.—Purse \$500; \$400 to first and \$100 to second horse; for horses that never beat 2:30 in harness. Two miles and repeat, in harness.

William Borst enters b. g. John J. Bradley. C. Champlin enters ch. g. Edward Ellis. John A. Chambers enters b. m. Atlanta.

No. 10.—Purse \$500; \$400 to first and \$100 to second horse; for horses that never beat 2:35. Mile heats, three in five, under saddle. Not filled.

No. 11.—Purse \$500; \$400 to first, \$100 to second horse; for horses that never beat 2:25. Mile heats, three in five, noder saddle. Not filled.

No. 12.—Purse \$500; \$400 to first, \$100 to second horse; for horses that never beat 2:32 in harness. that never beat 2:32 in harness that never beat 2:32 in harness in the filled.

No. 13.—Purse \$500; \$400 to first, \$100 to second horse; for the fastest pair of trotters. Mile heats, three in five.

William Borst enters b. g. John J. Bradley.

John A. Chambers enters b. m. Atlanta.

No. 15.—Purse \$400; \$500 to first, \$100 to second horse; for horses that never beat 2:32 under saddle. Mile heats, three in five, under saddle. Budd Doble enters g. g. Baldy Lewis.

Ben Mace enters b. g. Stonewall Jackson.

D. L. Pettee enters b. m. Daisy Barns.

No. 16.—Purse \$300; \$250 to first, \$50 to second horse; for horses that never beat 2:35 in harness; mile heats, three in five, in harness.

M. Roder enters b. g. Captain Gill.

J. Lovett enters b. m. by Hambletonian.

J. Dugrey enters b. g. Fred. Pense.

C. Champlin enters b. g. Edward Eilis.
John A. Chambers enters b. m. Atlanta.

No. 17.—Purse same as No. 15; two miles and repeat, in harness.

Wm. Borst enters b. g. John J. Bradley.

C. Champlin enters b. g. Edward Eilis.
John A. Chambers enters b. m. Atlanta.

No. 18.—Purse \$200; \$200 to first, \$40 to second horse; for horses that have never beaten 2:40; mile heats, three in five, in harness.

N. N. Beilinger enters ch. g. Top Sawyer.

F. J. Nodine enters b. m. Lady Wells.

J. Dugrey enters b. s. Ben Wood.

Alex. Patterson enters bik. s.—

C. Champlin enters b. m. Charlotte Temple.
John A. Chambers enters b. m. Atlanta.

No. 19.—Purse \$200; \$200 to first, \$40 to second horse; for horses that have never beaten 2:40; mile heats, three in five, in harness.

N. A. Beilinger enters b. s. Ben Wood.

Alex. Patterson enters bik. s.—

C. Champlin enters b. m. Charlotte Temple.
John A. Chambers enters b. m. Atlanta.

No. 19.—Purse \$200; \$200 to first, \$40 to second horse; for horses there b. s. Ben Wood.

No. 10.—Purse same as No. 18, two miles and repeat in harness,
Owner enters bik. m. Dew Drop.
John Lovett enters br. s. James T. Brady.
Alex. Patterson enters b. g. —
John A. Chambers enters b. m. Atlanta.
No. 20.—Purse \$150; for horses that never beat 2:45
in harness; mile heats, three in five, in harness.
N. N. Bellinger enters ch. g. Top Sawyer.
F. J. Nodine enters b. g. —
Ben Mace enters ch. g. James Morgan.
John Hazlett enters b. g. John.
A. Snediker enters b. m. Lady Pendleton.
Owner enters bik. m Dew Drop.
Wm. Lovell enters b. m. Lady Wella,
John Lovett enters bt., s. James T. Brady.

T. Dugrey enters b. s. Ben Wood.

Alex. Patterson enters blk. s.

John A. Chambers enters b. m. Atlanta.

No. 21.—Purse \$150; for horses that never trotted or money; mile heats, three in five, in harness.

N. N. Beilinger enters ch. g. Top Sawyer.

F. J. Nodine enters b. g.

Budd Doble enters b. m. Maggie.

Ben Mace enters ch. g. Jas. Morgan.

A. Snediker enters b. h.

A. Snediker enters b. h.

Budd Doble enters b. m. Maggie.

Ben Mace enters b. h. —

A. Snediker enters g. m. Lady Pendicton.

Owners enter b. m. Lady Drew.

Wm. Loveli enters b. m. Lady Wells.

P. W. Fleming enters ch. h. Bismarck.

Jno. A. Chambers enters b. m. Atlanta.

No. 22. —Purse same as No. 20; two miles and repeat, in harness.

N. N. Bellinger enters ch. g. Pop Sawyer.

Ben Mace enters ch. g. James Morgan.

A. Snediker enters b. m. —

Alex. Patterson enters b. g. —

John A. Chambers enters b. m. Atlanta.

No. 23. —Purse of \$160; for colts not over four years old this spring; mile heats, three in five, in harness.

M. Roden enters b. f. Viola.

P. Fleming enters Hambletonian f. Lady Putnam.

Budd Doble enters b. f. Ristori.

No. 24. —Purse of \$100; for horses that never beat three minutes; mile heats, three in five, in harness.

T. Fauding enters b. m. Lady Oakland.

N. N. Bellinger enters ch. g. Top Sawyer.

F. J. Nodine enters b. g. —

Budd Doble enters b. m. Maggie.

John Harlett enters b. g. Frank.

John Murphy enters g. m. Lady Pendicton.

Owners enter b. m. Lady Drew.

J. Dugrey enters b. s. Ben Wood.

Wm. Loveli enters b. m. Carrie Waters.

Alex. Patterson enters b. m. Carrie Waters.

In the Iowa House of Representatives yesterday the Judiciary Committee reported in favor of instruct-ing the Attorney General to take the legal steps necessary to insure the construction of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, which report was concurred in.

MISCELLANEOUS. AND STILL ANOTHER ONE. By Tenny's Son.

David's Prize Soap does all rivals defy Its success is a surety none can deny. That's so ! That's so ! David's Prize Soap does not destroy, Because in it there's no alloy. That's so, too!

David's Prize Soap in virtue abounds; Those who try it it really astounds. That's so! That's so! David's Prize Soap good grocers keep; And, better still, they sell it cheap. That's so, too! With David's Prize Soap No other can cope.

That's so! That's so! David's Prize Soap has favor received Which none before it ever achieved. That's so, too!

David's Prize Soap, if it you try, The truth of this you can't deay. That's so! That's so! So try the Prize Soap; you'll find it best, And you'll exclaim, with all the rest, That's so, too! TRY IT: YOU'LL LIKE IT.

GOOD GROCERS KEEP IT. IS NOT PAIN NATURE'S VOICE! What is good and what is bad

if bad they die. When we have pain shall we apply smother ers or remedies which remove its cause? BRANDRETH'S PILLS

Time soon tells.

And this is true especially of medicines. If good they live

remove pain by the stomach and bowels, and of this there is To cork up pain by deadening the nerves of the part me possibly be putting pain out at interest, the cause accumu-

lating in the system until, alas! PARALYSIS OR SUDDEN DEATH CLOSES THE SCENE. Proofs warm. And fifty thousand can follow, showing how BRANDRETH'S PILLS cure.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS cure.

TESTIMONIALS.
SING SING, March 24, 1868.
MY DEAR DOCTOR—My case of remarkable cure by your pills is known to almost every one in Sing Sing. I have been for nine years a marryr to inflammatory rheumatism, and for three years contined to my house and bed, unable to do anything. I tried everything and about every doctor, but there was no help. At last my wife forced me to take a dose of your pills. As soon as their operation was over I felt much caster. I continued taking them in large doses, somethines as judg has fifteen or twenty pills, and with every done I felt better and stronger. I ar now well and attending my business at the corner of Main street and Eastern avenue, cured solely, by your pills after having taken in vain pounds of colchium and all the remedies I have seen advertised for the cure of rheumatism.

JOHN TINDAL

MY DEAR SIR-My daughter Alice, thirteen years old, has been completely cured of that horrible disease, serofula, which for years rendered life a torment. After all medicines and many physicians had been tried and falled, I commenced giving her your pills. She took them almost every day for three months, constantly improving. She has now entirely recovered and is a living evidence of the virtues of Brancher and the property of the property of the property of the property of the property. DANEL LUTHER, Hop. B. BRANDERTH. The spring is the time Brandreth's Pills should be used. They remove those accumulations the consequence of mas-

Principal office, Brandreth House, New York.

THE OLD ORIGINAL NICK OF THE WOODS NICK OF THE WOODS NICK OF THE WOODS IN THE FIRESIDE COMPANION. FIRESIDE COMPANION. FIRESIDE COMPANION.

FIRESIDE COMPANION.

OUT THURSDAY. A. State Louise. A.—OPFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE KENTUCK I A. State Lottery.—

KENTUCKY STATE EXTRA—CLASS 255, APRIL 1, 1898.

25, 44, 43, 20, 15, 22, 63, 15, 71, 72, 54.

25, 44, 43, 20, 15, 22, 63, 15, 71, 72, 54.

8, 59, 49, 57, 6, 70, 31, 68, 41, 76, 13, 23, 54, 12.

Official Drawings of the Paducah Lottery of Kentucky:—

EXTRA—CLASS 257, APRIL 1, 1898.

41, 43, 45, 63, 69, 46, 21, 23, 23, 9, 6.

64, 12, 69, 76, 6, 65, 61, 47, 50, 24, 26, 72, 7, 20,

WOOD, COLTON & CO., Managers.

For circulars, &c., in the above Lotteries address.

For circulars, &c., in the above Lotteries address.

A BSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED IN New York, also from States where non-support, drunk-enness or descrition is sufficient cause. No publicity: no fees in advance; advice free. Commellor-at-law, 261 Broadway.

A BSOLUTE DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED IN NEW York and States where desertion, drunkounces, &c., are sufficient cause; no publicity, no charge until divorce obtained; advice free. N. HOWES, attorney, ac., 78 Nassau St.,

A. -CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNISHED IN
J. CLUTE, Broker,
176 Broadway and 162 Fuiton.

A HOUSEHOLD WORD.

Now is the time to purchase Refrigerators, China, Glass,
Ware, Cuttery and Kitchen Utomain, and the place to get
them best and cheapest is at E. D. BASSFORD'S corner
stores, Cooper Institute, New York. BUIST'S WARRANTED GARDEN SEEDS ARE "POPU har because reliable." Flast them once and you will plant them always. Send for Buist's Garden Manual and Almana for 180 and Gardeness' Price Current of Seeds, mailed free. We deliver all orders in New York freight paid, Address Robert Buist, Jr., Seed Grower, Philadelphia.

DETECTIVE BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT-D tended to; divorces obtained and evidence found is ing, by WILDEY & CO., No. 455 West Fortleth street, in person or by letter. GREAT BARGAINS ARE OPPERED DAILY IN Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Mackerel, Molasses, Flour, and alk kinds of Groceries and Provisions at 250 and 262 Greenwick street, corner Murray, New York. THOMAS R. AUNEW.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

In consequence of the immense demand for this calebrated Oil in all parts of the world, the cupility of unprincipled dealers has been excited. In America a fraudulent initation has been auticiously sold for some years. In order to put a final stop to such dishonest proceedings, and to enable the medical profession and the public in America to place full condinger in the genuineness of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT SROWN COD LIYER OIL, and to realize its unequalled edicacy, every bottle of DR. DE JONGH'S GENUINE OIL.

bottle of DR. DE JONGH'S GENUINE OIL, shipped to the United States by his sole consignees, Ansary Harford &Co., of London, is now scaled with a new patent trade mark capsule (Betts, maier, London), cefored blue opaque, white top, stamped with a blue fish on a red shield, and the label bears the additional signature of the sole accredited sgents for the United States and Canada.

EDWARD OREEY & CO., 34 Vesey street, N. Y. Sold by all respectable druggists.

HYNARD-FURNITURE AND BAGGAGE EX-press, 78 and 80 Bank street, near Bleecker street. — of Furniture, city and country, with care. Furniture

A G. BURNHAM'S PURNITURE, BAGGAGE, EX.

A. press, Storage Establishment, III, II3, II5 West Elevents street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.—Large covered was gone for moving families ethy or country. Furthers, planefories posted and shipped. Cash advanced on furniture,